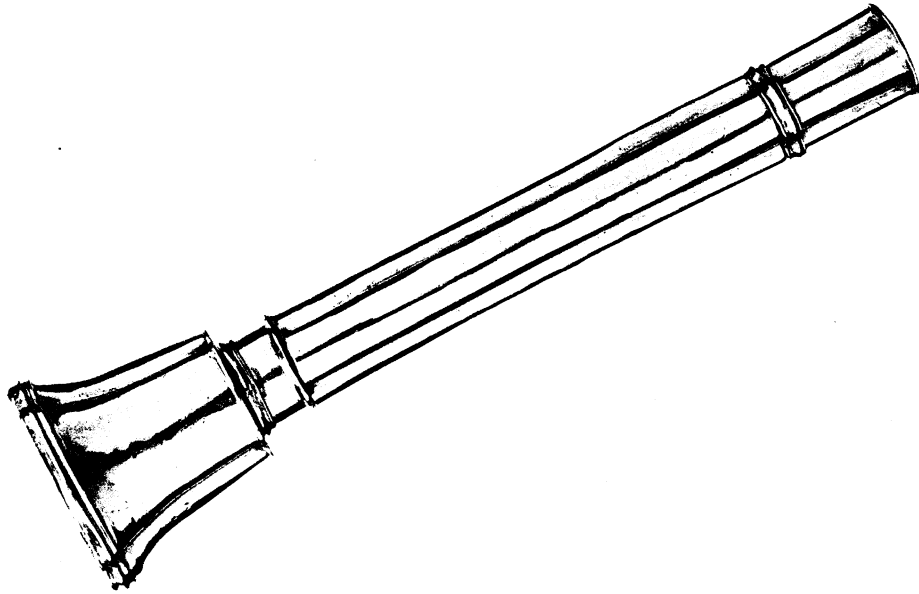




GERALD & COMPANY
A. LOAN COLLECTION
OF
WRITING IMPLEMENTS & ACCESSORIES
IN SILVER & GOLD 1680-1880



FROM JUNE 1st to JUNE 30th 1903

9.30am to 5.00pm MONDAY & TUESDAY

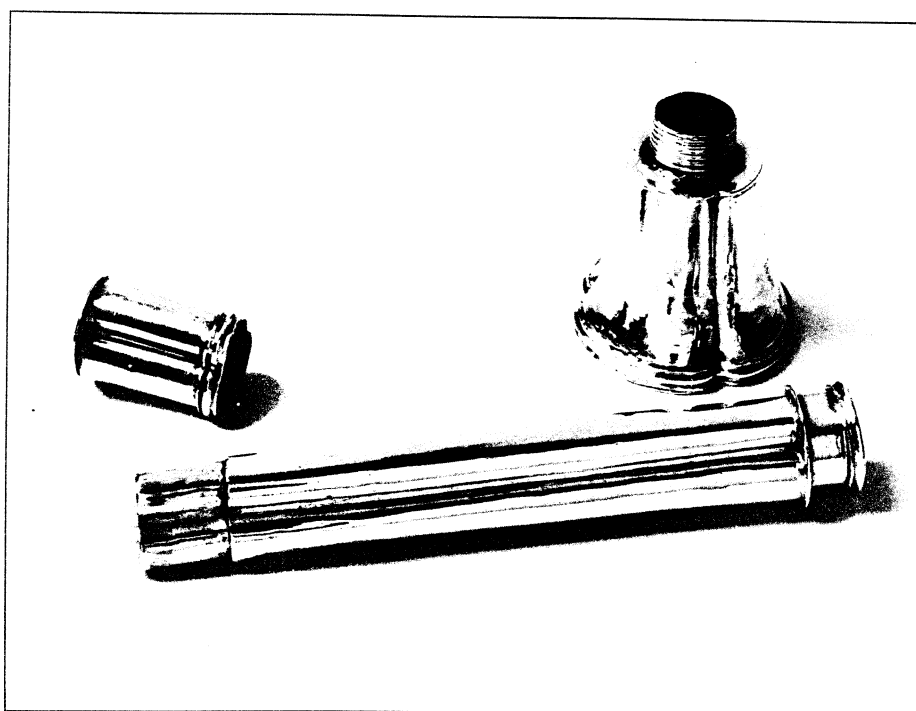
9.30am to 12.30pm WEDNESDAY

14 KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, S.W. 1



1918 - 1993

B.A.D.A. 75th ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION



1. and front cover Charles II silver **SCRIBE'S TRAVELLING ETUI** (Penner), the trefoil column with 3 quills, screws onto and forms the cover to a skirted inkpot with threaded screw beneath to affix column for a hand hold. Maker's mark 'IC with pellet below within a heart' struck three times on pot and once on column. Height 15.3cm (closed). London circa 1680.



1918 - 1993

WRITING INSTRUMENTS & ACCESSORIES IN SILVER & GOLD c.1680-1880

The invention of writing tools is as important to civilisation as the invention of the wheel. For, without these instruments history would not have been recorded, music and poetry would not have been written, and there would have been no lasting means of communication.

The early tool of writing developed by the Egyptians was the reed pen on papyrus. This and the stylus incised into a wax-coated tablet were the methods of communication used by the Romans. With the decline of literacy through the 'Dark Ages', the quill pen cut from a goose feather emerged and was to remain in vogue well into the nineteenth century.

Parchment made from animal skin was used as a writing surface from the second century AD, and the early quill pen would have used an ink known from ancient China and Egypt. This ink was made from lamp-black suspended in gum and dried by the sun into cakes for later use with water.

Paper, first made in China, was used in Egypt in the 9th century. It was brought to Europe by the Moors in 1150, and mills were established in France, Italy, Germany and Holland before paper was eventually produced in England from the fifteenth century.

With the growth of thinkers, inventors and writers during the next three centuries, a need evolved for the development of a writing instrument which had a self-contained reservoir of ink which was immediately available on contact with a writing surface. This 'Fountain Pen', although not named as such, made in gold had been described in Egypt in c.970 AD. Other 'fountain pens' of quill-form, but answering the format, were recorded in Germany and Switzerland in the 17th century, and Samuel Pepys mentions such a pen in silver in his diary for 5th August 1663.

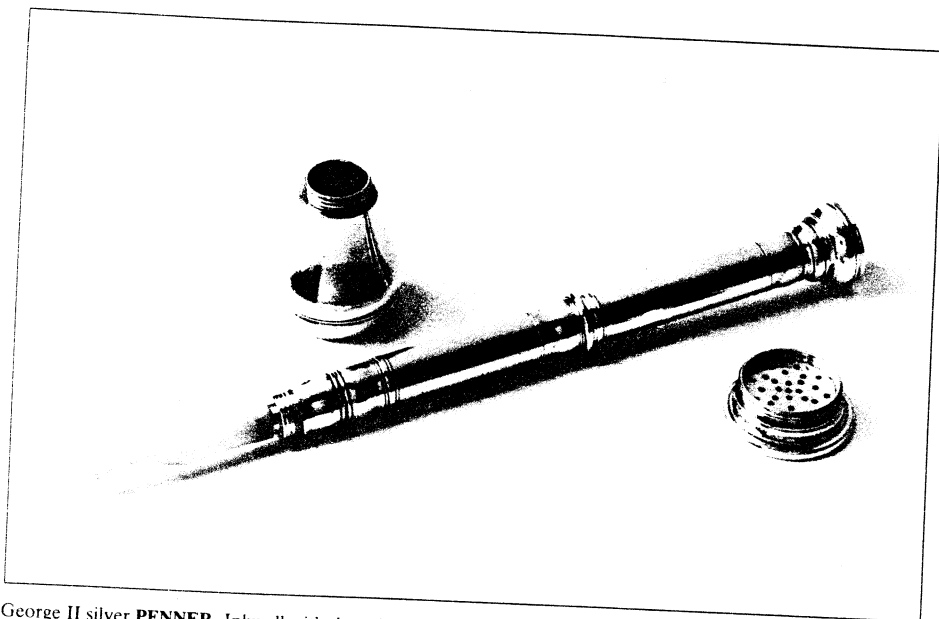
The first written evidence of such an instrument appears in the drawings of M. Bion (died 1715), Chief Instrument-Maker to Louis XIV of France. His works, translated into English by Edmund Stone, were published together with any English improvements in 1723, with a second edition in 1758. The real development of the fountain pen in England stems from this time.

The lead pencil as we know it today, evolved from the discovery in the 16th century of black-lead, or plumbago, in a substantial deposit near Keswick in Cumberland. At first the black-lead, also known as graphite, was used unframed or within a metal container or porte-crayon. A graphite pencil encased in wood is recorded from 1686, but commercial productions appear from c.1775. With the increasing demand for pencils, John Isaac Hawkins invented the mechanism for a metal propelling pencil using sawn plumbago of a cylindrical form. With Sampson Mordan he patented the design in 1822 but sold his portion of the patent to Mordan in October 1823. Mordan then sold a half share in the profit from the patent, to Gabriel Riddle, a stationer. Although patented by Hawkins & Mordan, other silversmiths in Birmingham and London were proven to have been making propelling pencils at the same time the patent was granted.

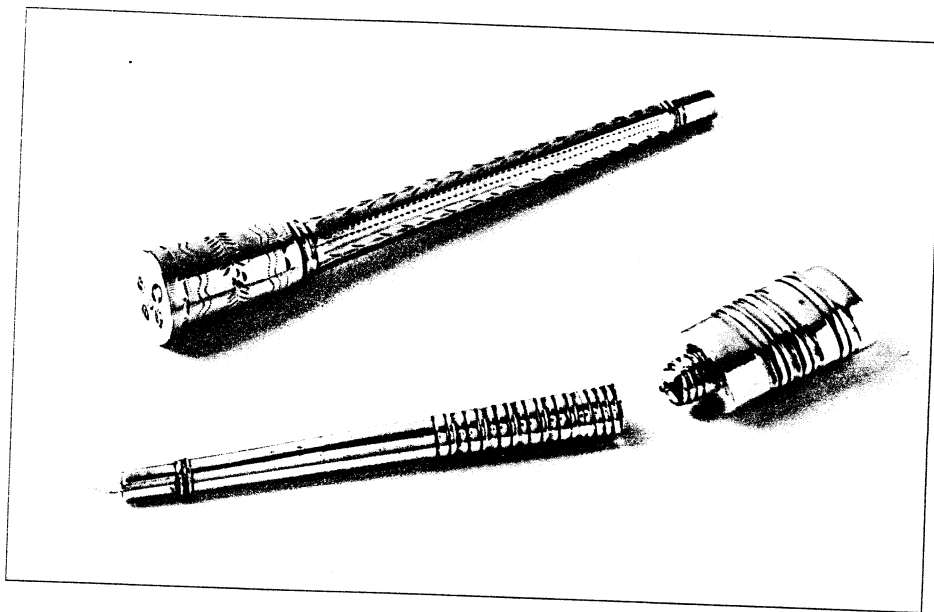
This exhibition is intended to help the viewer observe the development of pen and pencil manufacturing in England during their early stages, and to see some of the masterpieces of production in silver and gold by the smallwork craftsmen of England.




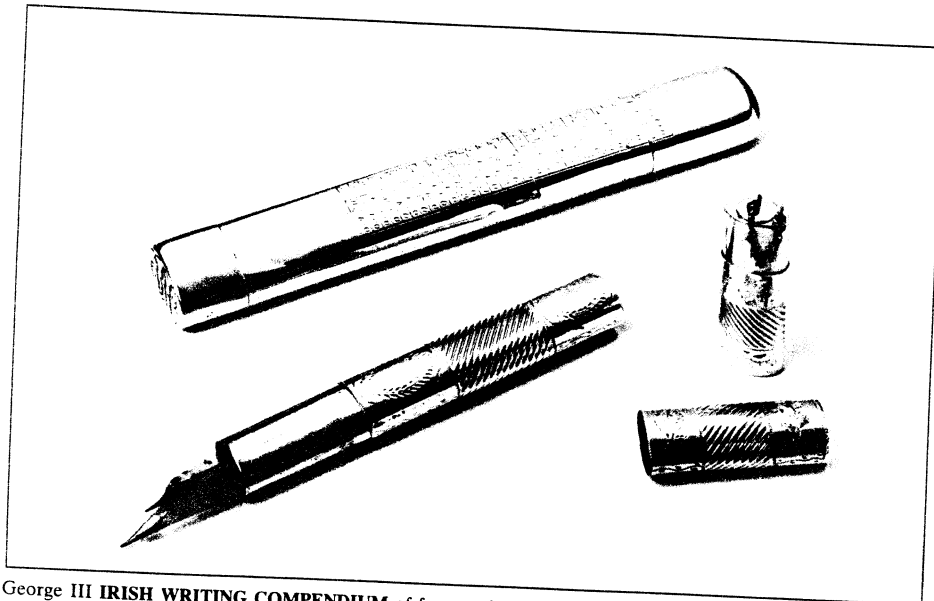
2. George II silver **ETUI** faced with sharkskin with hinged cover. Fitted compartment in base holds inkwell and sander. Etui contains steel tweezers/earscoop; scissors with folding silver handles; dividers with engraved silver arms and steel points; pen with sliding gold nib and silver shaft with reversible pencil terminal; aide memoire and ruler on two ivory leaves with silver boss; **AND** bodkin, large and small knife blades and two-tine fork, all in steel with threaded terminals to screw onto two octagonal silver handles, one within the other, the inner holding a steel nutmeg grater and corkscrew.
Height 13.3cm. Unmarked c.1730-40.



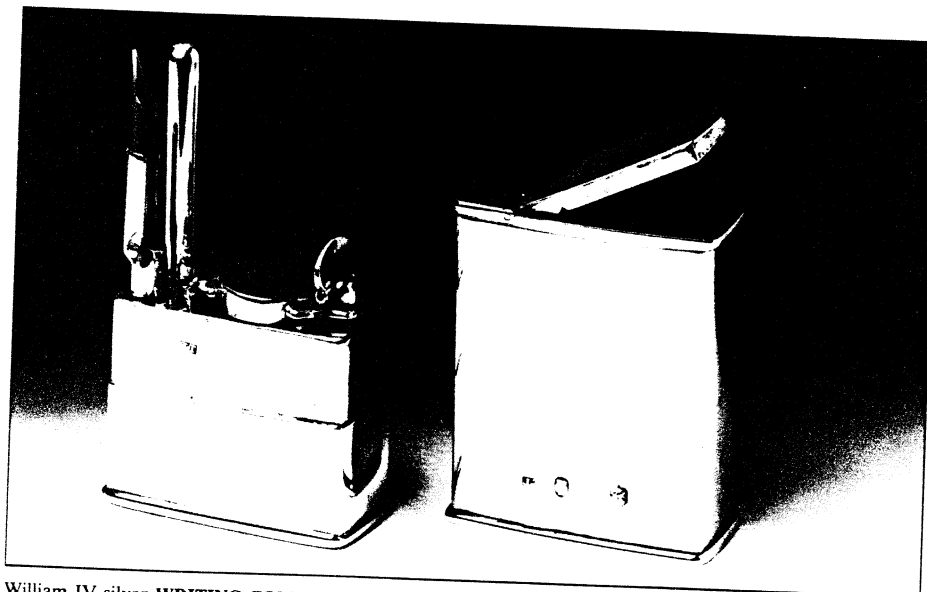
3. George II silver **PENNER**. Inkwell with threaded sander in base engraved with a crest: pen shaft in two sections, one covering the inkwell, and the other to cover a quill nib. Reversible terminal to hold a porte-crayon. Height 12.3cm. Unmarked c.1740.



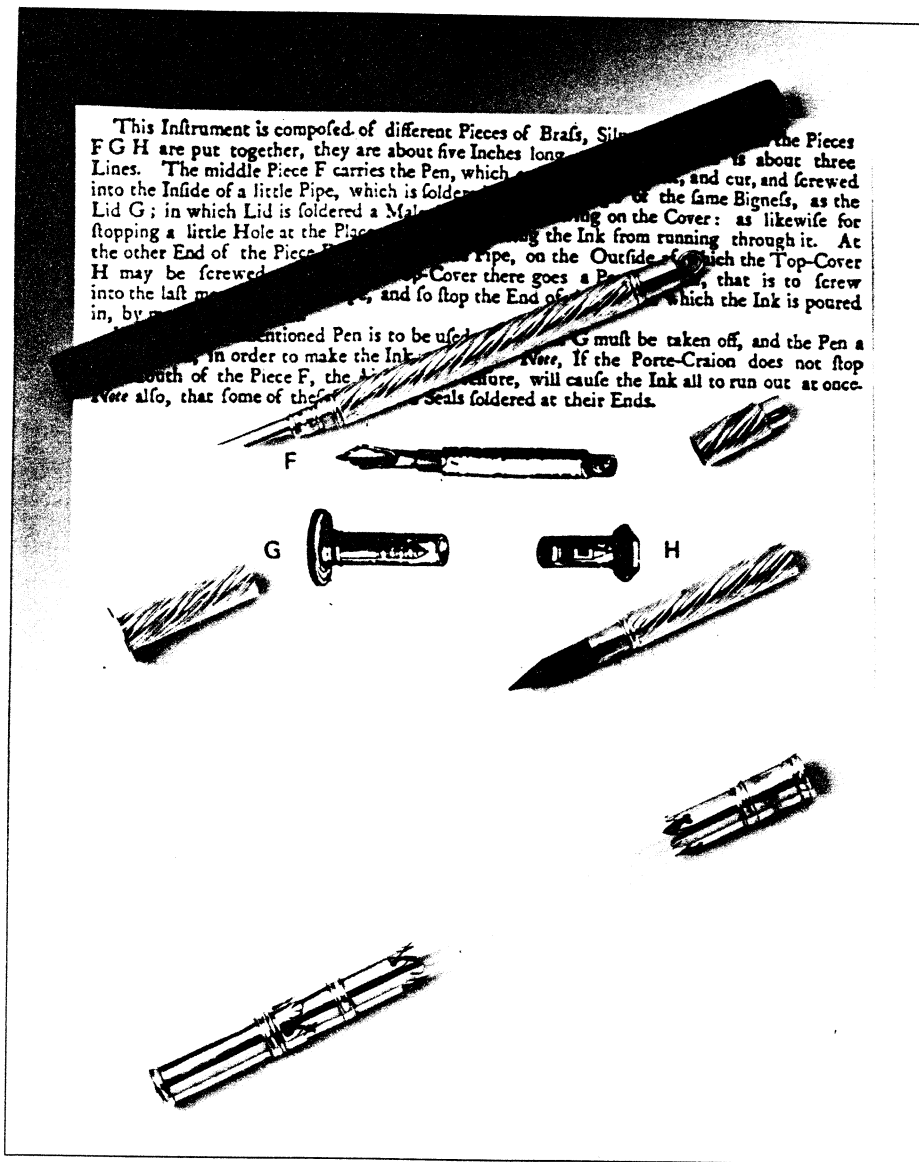
4. George III silver **PENNER**. Tapering inkpot with silver mounted cork stopper and 'herring bone' engraving. Pen shaft with bright-cut between double dot engraving and a reversible terminal with silver nib. Height (closed) 9.0cms: by **SAMUEL PEMBERTON**, Birmingham 1792.
5. George III silver **PENNER**. Ribbed oval inkpot with silver mounted cork stopper. Screw-on pen shaft with ribbing and reversible terminal with quill nib. Height (closed) 8.5cm. Maker's mark only . Probably Birmingham c.1800.



6. George III **IRISH WRITING COMPENDIUM** of four oval silver sections. Quill case and cover with seal end; Inkwell with the silver mounted cork stopper attached by links to inside of its cover. Engraved on one side with 6-inch ruler, and on other with a conversion table between English guineas and Irish currency. Length 15.4cm. Unmarked c.1780. A 3-section example is illustrated in "*Irish Georgian Silver.*" by Douglas Bennett, page 153.
7. George III **WRITING ETUI** of three oval silver sections with bright-cut engraving and diagonal fluting, separating to form cover, quill case and inkwell with chained silver mounted cork stopper. Length 13.0cm. Unmarked probably IRISH c.1775.



8. William IV silver **WRITING COMPENDIUM** of rectangular box form, the cover with lidded compartment for quills, and the base with inkwell with screw-down cover and two apertures for silver shaft and 'Bramah'-type quill holder. Height (closed) 6.9cm. by **JOHN TEARE** London 1830. Illustrated in "*Western Writing Implements in the age of the Quill Pen.*" by Michael Finlay, plate 215.



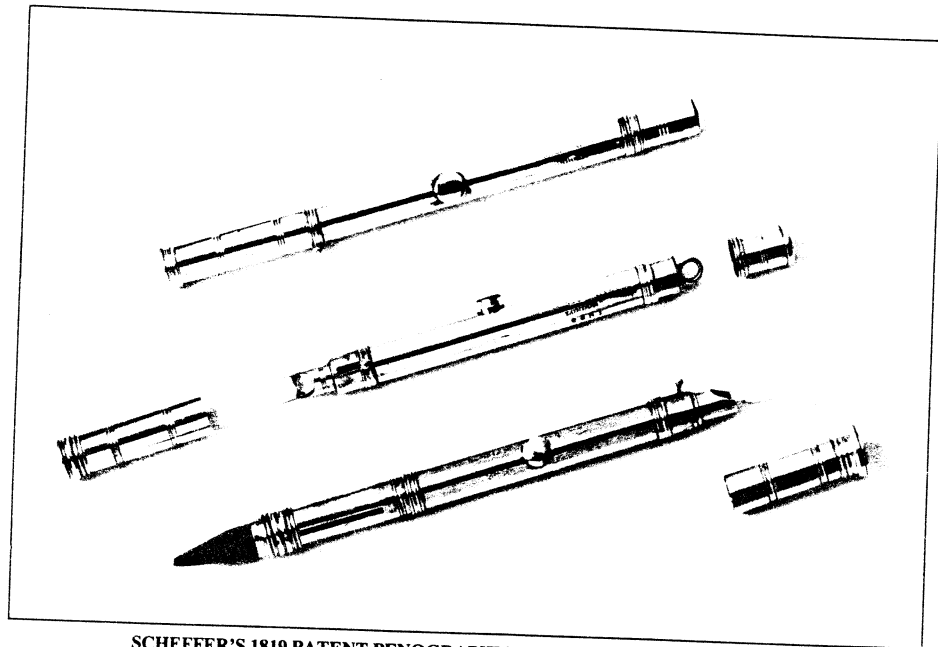
This Instrument is composed of different Pieces of Brass, Silver, &c. The Pieces F G H are put together, they are about five Inches long, and the Pieces F G H are about three Lines. The middle Piece F carries the Pen, which is made of Silver, and cur, and screwed into the Inside of a little Pipe, which is soldered to the Piece F, and of the same Bigness, as the Lid G; in which Lid is soldered a Male Screw, which is screwed on the Cover: as likewise for stopping a little Hole at the Place where the Ink is poured in, and the Ink from running through it. At the other End of the Piece F, there is a little Pipe, on the Outside of which the Top-Cover H may be screwed. At the Top-Cover there goes a Screw, that is to screw into the last mentioned Piece, and so stop the End of the Piece F, which the Ink is poured in, by means of the said Screw.

The mentioned Pen is to be used in the same manner as the Pen G must be taken off, and the Pen a little higher, in order to make the Ink run out. Note, If the Porte-Craion does not stop the Ink, the Pen must be taken off, and the Pen a little higher, in order to make the Ink run out. Note also, that some of these Pens have the Nibs sealed foldered at their Ends.

18TH CENTURY ENGLISH FOUNTAIN PENS MADE ON THE PRINCIPLE OF M. BION, INSTRUMENT MAKER TO LOUIS XIV OF FRANCE.

9. George II silver spiral fluted pen with original sharkskin case. The barrel in four sections: inkwell cover, inkwell with silver mounted cork stopper and fixed silver nib, threaded nib cover with porte-crayon, and lead cover with vacant seal top.
Length 15.0cm; Unmarked circa 1750.
10. George III silver & glass pen made in three sections. The centre thick glass reservoir mounted on each end with silver engraved with debased acanthus leaf border. One end with silver mounted cork stopper and silver cap. The other with fixed silver nib and a cover with inner peg screwing into base of nib.
Length 14.0cm; Unmarked circa 1780.

NOTE- No. 9 is lying on a page from Edmund Stone's 1723 translation of M. Bion's "Construction and Principal Uses of Mathematical Instruments", showing description and drawing of Bion's fountain pen. Bion died in 1715.



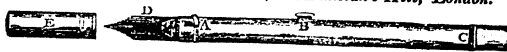
SCHEFFER'S 1819 PATENT PENOGRAPHIC FOUNTAIN PEN IN SILVER

11. Reservoir barrel of 7mm diameter with silver mounted cork stopper covered by a cap. Spring button for pushing ink forward and lever to allow ink to stop or flow onto a quill nib covered by a cap. Marked 'W. ROBSON & Co. PATENTEES/LONDON' in two lines and '1907' for the number of pens manufactured. Length (closed) 12.2cm. Silver hallmark of JOHN COTTRILL, Birmingham 1820.
12. As No. 11 but reservoir barrel 8mm in diameter. Marked 'W. ROBSON & Co. PATENTEES/LONDON' in two lines and '2681' for the number of pens manufactured Length (closed) 11.4cm. Silver hallmark of WILLIAM ROBSON, London 1822.
13. As No. 11 but reservoir barrel covers a brass liner and is 8mm in diameter. Cap covering the stopper now screws onto the brass liner and holds a sliding lead pencil. Marked 'W. ROBSON & Co. PATENTEES/LONDON' in two lines and '2945' for the number of pens manufactured Length (closed) 12.4cm. Silver hallmark of WILLIAM ROBSON, London 1823.

SCHEFFER'S
 PATENT
 Penographic or Writing Instrument,
 PATRONISED BY
 His Majesty George the Fourth.



MANUFACTURED BY
W. ROBSON & Co. Patentees, St. Dunstan's Hill, London.



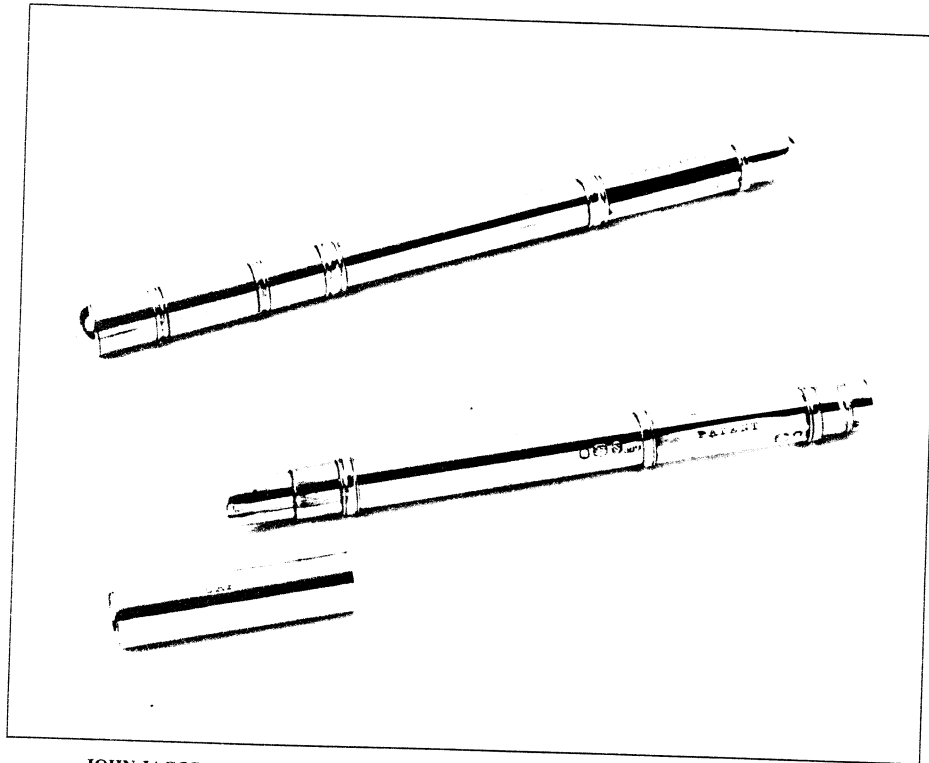
The merit of this Instrument is, that it contains Ink and supplies itself as required, by which means the writer is enabled to use it for 10 or 12 hours with the same ease as with a pencil, without the aid of an Inkhstand; and is manufactured in Gold or Silver in the usual size of a pencil case, and is so constructed that either a Metallic or Quill Nib may be applied.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING SCHEFFER'S PATENT PENOGRAPHIC.

When its use is required, take off the cover E, and to prevent its being mislaid place it on the top C, then propel the lever A, and press the projection B, which will cause the Ink to flow into the Pen D. It may be well to wipe the Nib when done with.
 To replenish the Penographic with Ink, take off the top C, and draw the Stopple; then with some clear Ink fill it nearly to the brim, in order to exclude the air, which will necessarily occasion a small portion of the Ink to rise; this being removed, put on the top, and the Instrument will be found to contain Ink enough for 10 or 12 hours constant writing.
 The Nib may be drawn out and renewed at pleasure.
 Should the projection or the lever become stiff, immerse the Instrument in hot water a few minutes; afterwards allow the least drop of sweet Oil to enter the inner part of the lever by means of a feather. If the channel, through which the Ink flows, be stopped, apply a fine Needle, which will remove any difficulty that can possibly arise in the use of the Penographic, though it is presumed merely wiping it when done with will be sufficient.

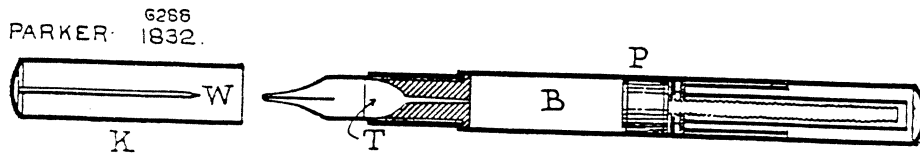
N. B. Metallic Nibs and Boxes of Quill Nibs may be had of the Patentee.

Advertisement of SCHEFFER'S PATENT PENOGRAPHIC FOUNTAIN PEN as appearing in Robson's London Directory of c.1823.



JOHN JACOB PARKER'S 1832 PATENT SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN IN SILVER

14. Marked on octagonal screw 'PARKER'S PATENT' and 'JOHN HORTON' and '1861' being the number of pens made.
Length 12.5cm; Silver hallmark of JOHN HORTON, Birmingham 1832.
15. Marked on octagonal screw 'LONDON/PARKER'S/PATENT' in three lines, also 'TOP' and '6047', being the number of pens made. The cap marked 'CAP'.
Length 11.6cm; Silver hallmark of MAHALA JAGO, London 1833.

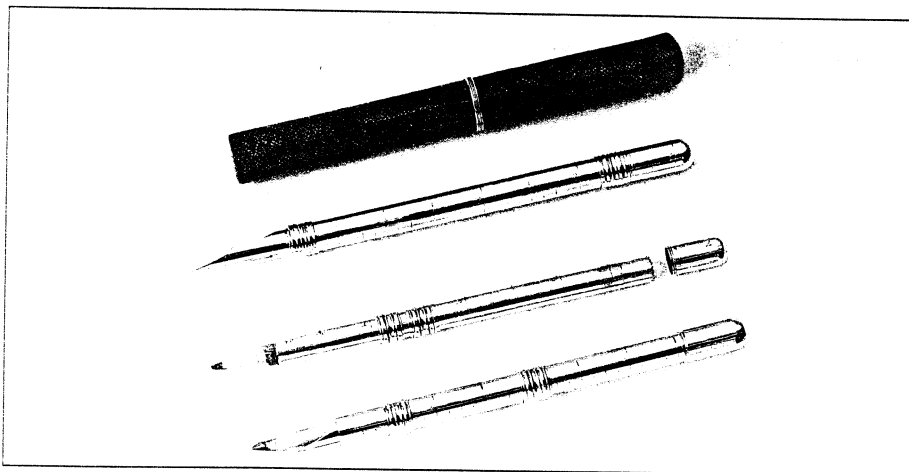


Drawing of PARKER'S PATENT SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN OF 1832
as appearing in

'Journal of the Royal Society of Arts No. 2763' of 3rd November 1905.

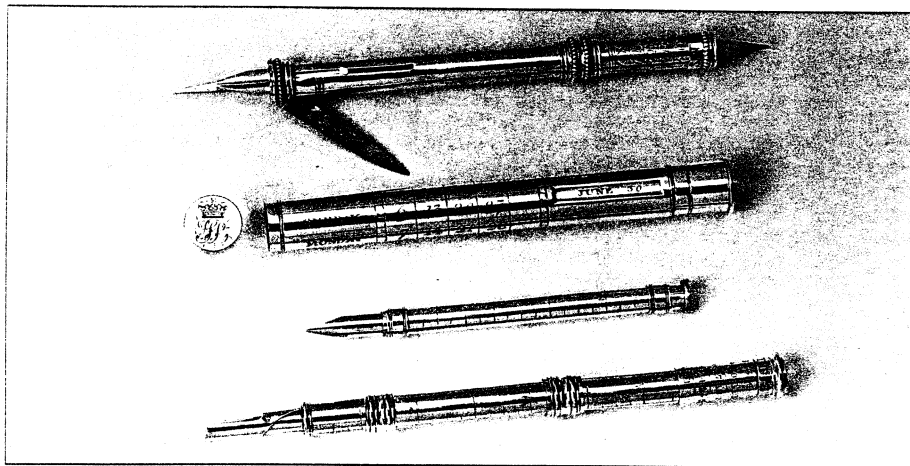
The pen has a piston, P, and rod in the barrel, B, with which to force ink to the nib as required, to which it is fed through a small bell-mouthed tube, T. To fill the barrel, dip the end of the penholder into ink, and raise the piston by turning the outer case. A wire, W, attached to the inside of the cap, K, enters the ink-delivering passage, and prevents the outflow of ink when the cap is placed over the nib.

Note: This is the first patented self-filling fountain pen after discovering the importance of atmospheric equalisation, which allowed the ink to flow unimpeded.

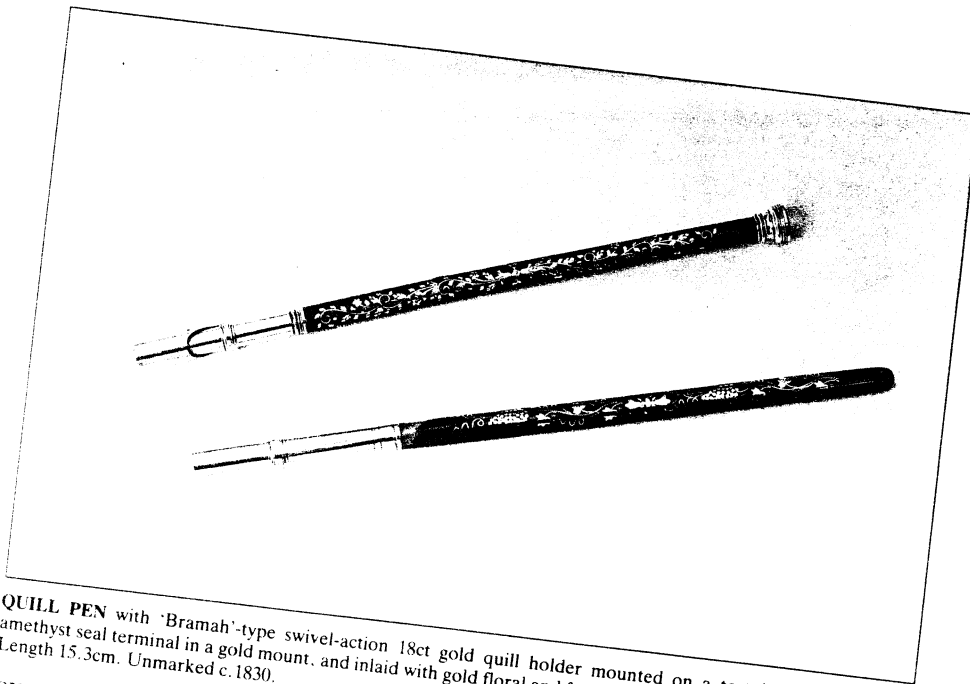


FULLY MARKED 18CT GOLD PENS WITH LEAD PENCILS THAT PASS THROUGH THE HOLLOW OF THE SLIDING GOLD NIBS.

16. by **GEORGE COWDERY**, London 1799 in its shagreen case. The hobnail seal on its closed end covered by a detachable cap which forms the last $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of a graduated 4-inch ruler. The cap can also protect the nib at the open end. Diameter of barrel $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
17. by **A.J. STRACHAN**, London 1807. Identical to No. 16 but without shagreen case and diameter of barrel 6mm.
18. by **A.J. STRACHAN**, London 1801. Identical to No. 17 but ruler graduated to $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches and diameter of barrel 8mm.

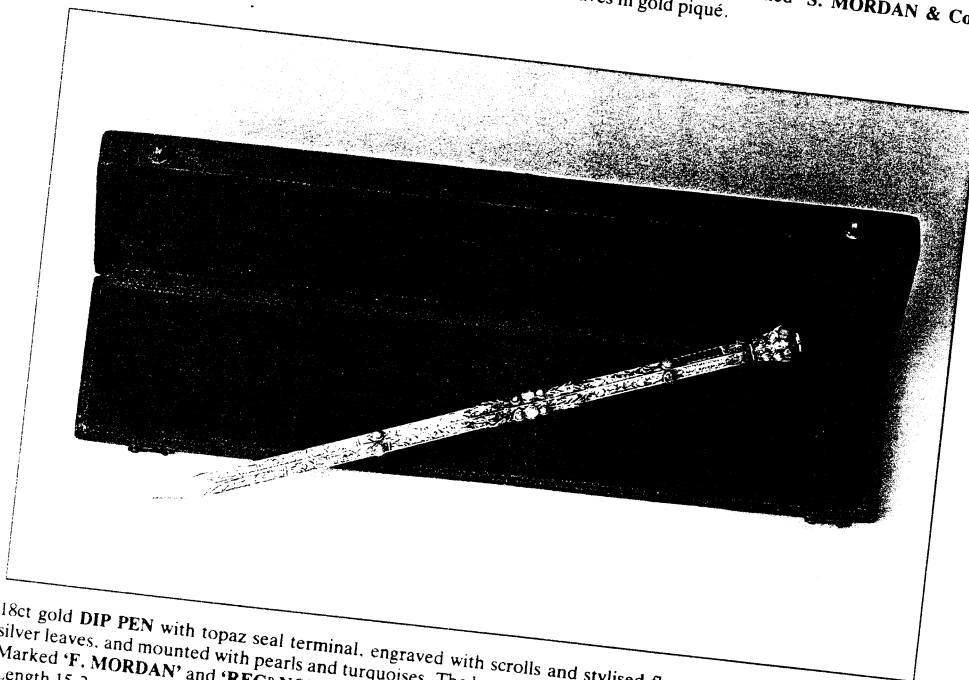


19. George III silver **PEN** with hobnail seal top through which slides a silver nib and toothpick. The side holds a folding steel knife blade. The open end has a sliding lead pencil and its end is a Perpetual Calendar. Length 10.3cm. Unmarked c.1800.
20. Silver **SCRIBE'S COMPENDIUM** with Perpetual Calendar graduated to the number of the day, the day in full, and the month in full showing the number of days in the month. One end holds the pen with sliding gold nib and pencil sliding through its hollow, hobnail seal terminal, and barrel graduated to a $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch ruler. The main barrel pull-off cap with screw cover to wafer compartment. The reverse end also has a pull-off cap holding sealing wax and engraved with the crest of a Marquess. Length 10.7cm. by **A.J. STRACHAN**, London 1810.
21. 18ct gold **QUILL PEN** with patented swivel-action gold quill holder marked '**J. BRAMAH PATENT**', with pencil sliding through its hollow. The closed end of barrel with a Perpetual Calendar and terminal with initials of the days of the week, a cornelian seal top, and forming the last $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of a graduated $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch ruler. by **A.J. STRACHAN**, London 1810.

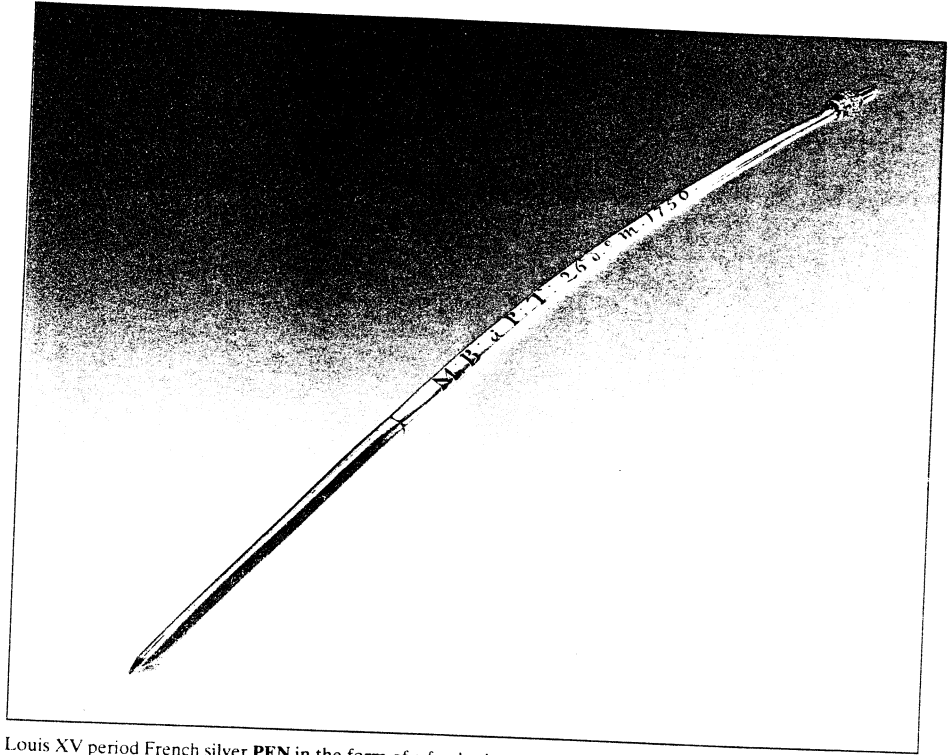


22. **QUILL PEN** with 'Bramah'-type swivel-action 18ct gold quill holder mounted on a tortoiseshell shaft with amethyst seal terminal in a gold mount, and inlaid with gold floral and foliate piqué. Length 15.3cm. Unmarked c.1830.

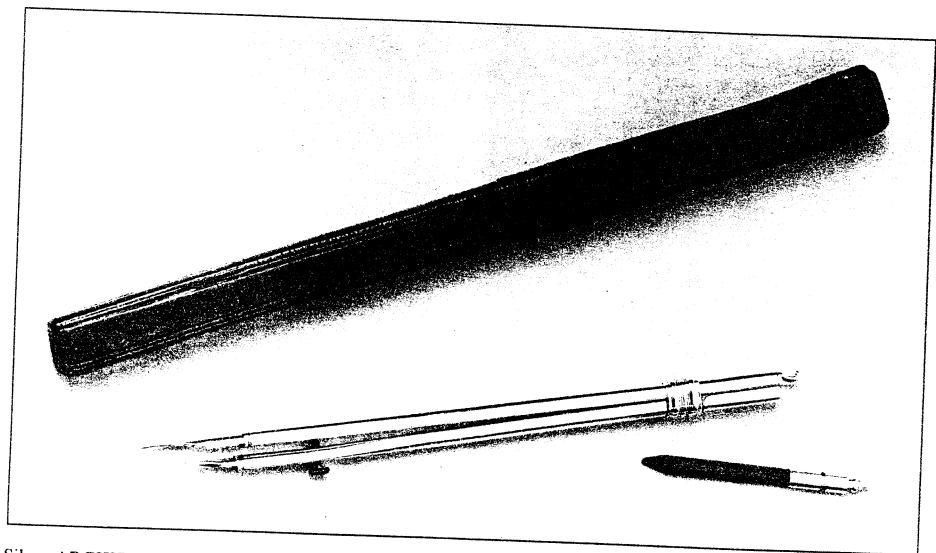
23. **QUILL PEN** with Longmore's slide and locking-action 18ct gold quill holder marked 'S. MORDAN & Co.', mounted on a tortoiseshell shaft inlaid with fruiting vine and leaves in gold piqué. Length 16.2cm. c.1840.



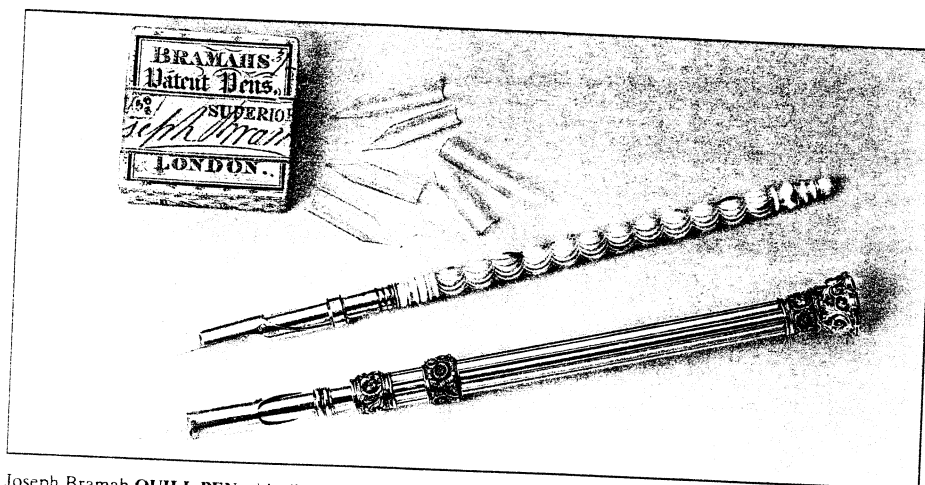
24. 18ct gold **DIP PEN** with topaz seal terminal, engraved with scrolls and stylised flowers, applied with bright-cut silver leaves, and mounted with pearls and turquoises. The hexagonal-shape barrel and nib made in one piece. Marked 'F. MORDAN' and 'REGD NOV: 15 1851 N^o 81570'. Length 15.2cm. by FRANCIS MORDAN, London c.1851.



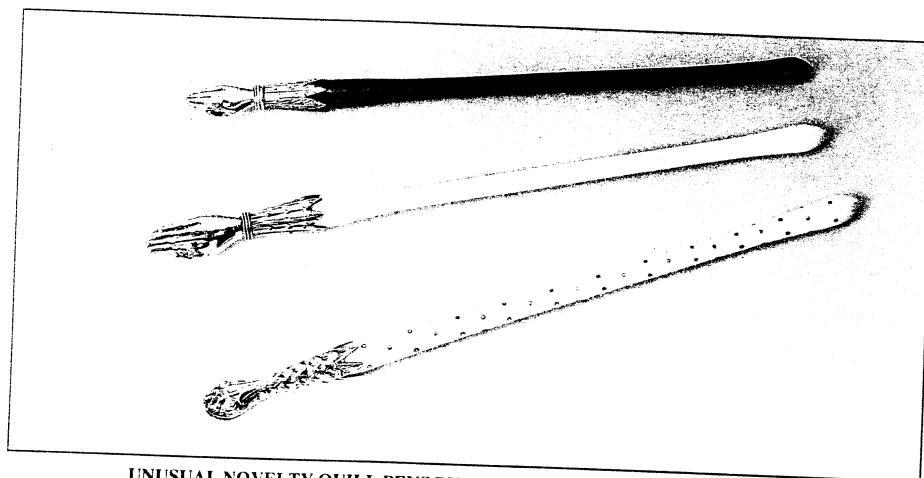
25. Louis XV period French silver **PEN** in the form of a featherless quill with cast acorn finial and cast nib. Length 21.6cm. Paris. c.1750. Marked 'M:B:à P:T:26 d.9 m 1750' (26th September 1750). Paris Countermark for 1762-68.



26. Silver **ARCHITECT'S TWIN MAPPING PEN** in its original case. used for drawing parallel lines. with steel screw for adjusting distance between nibs. Each pen detachable but joined by a silver band. One pen with removable pencil terminal. and the other with burnishing tool. Length (without case) 16.0cm. by **JOHN JAGO**, London 1808.

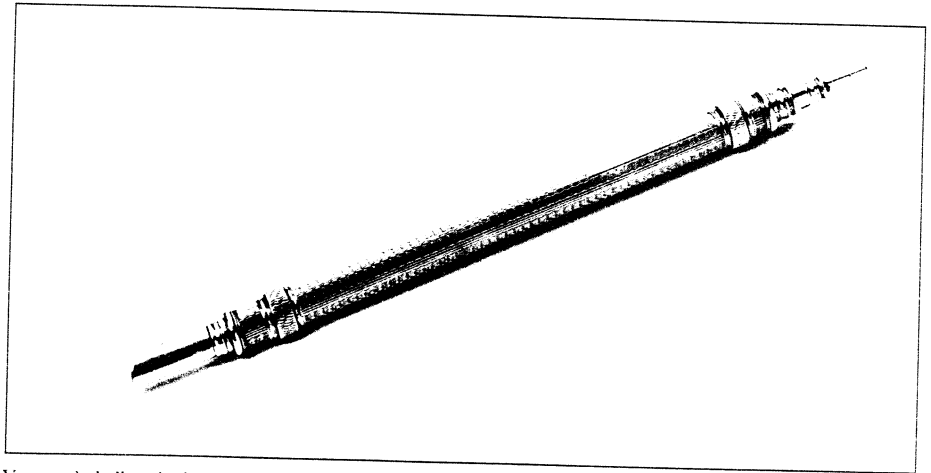


27. Joseph Bramah **QUILL PEN** with silver patented swivel-action quill holder with locking band and mounted onto a carved ivory shaft.
Marked 'J.BRAMAH/PATENT' in two lines.
Length 14.0cm. c.1810.
28. Joseph Bramah 18ct gold **QUILL PEN** with shield-shape topaz seal in cast gold terminal, sliding patented swivel-action quill holder, and reeded barrel with 3-colour gold slide band and end rondelles.
Marked 'J.BRAMAH PATENT'.
Length 10.9cm. c.1810.
29. Box of original Bramah **QUILL NIBS** with printed label **BRAMAHS PATENT PENS LONDON**, manuscript 3/-, and a sealing label printed 'SUPERIOR' and signed "Joseph Bramah". c.1810.

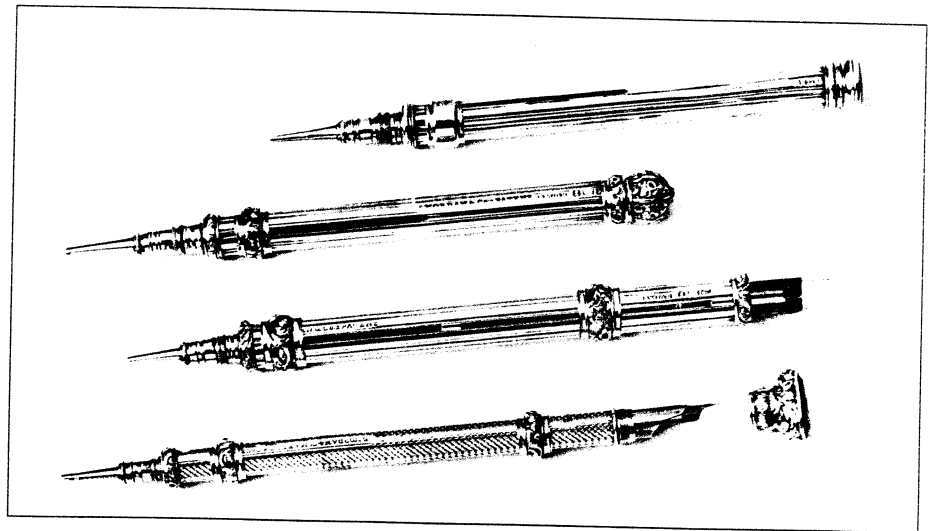


UNUSUAL NOVELTY QUILL PENS BY SAMPSON MORDAN OF LONDON

30. Quill holder modelled in silver as a hand with turquoise-set ring and engraved cuff, mounted on ebony shaft, finger tips cut to accept a quill nib.
Length 14.0cm. Marked 'S.MORDAN, 3rd AUGUST 1842, No. 1390', in three lines.
31. Quill holder modelled in silver as a hand (larger than No. 30) with diamond-set ring and engraved cuff, mounted on ivory shaft, finger tips cut to accept a quill nib.
Length 15.8cm. Marked 'S.MORDAN, 3rd AUGUST 1842, No. 1390', in three lines.
32. Quill holder modelled in silver as a Serpent's Head with open mouth holding a quill nib and engraved scale body mounted on an ivory shaft with gold dot piqué.
Length 15.5cm. Marked 'S.MORDAN' and registration diamond for 13th March 1845.

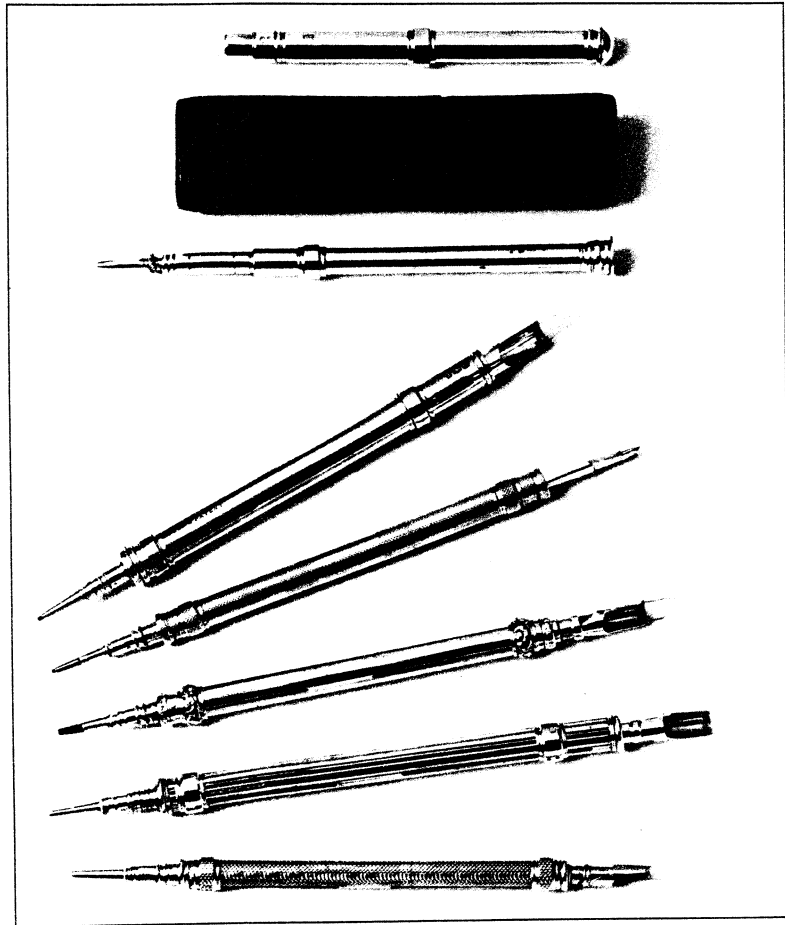


33. Very early hallmarked silver patented **PROPELLING PENCIL** sliding in engine-turned barrel, the reverse end with sliding Quill Pen. Marked Morden & C^o
Length 11.5cm. Silver Hallmark for **SAMPSON MORDAN**, London 1824.



SAMPSON MORDAN & GABRIEL RIDDLE (1824-36)
SILVER HALLMARK 'SM·GR'

34. **PROPELLING PENCIL** sliding in reeded barrel with seal terminal. Marked 'S.MORDAN & CO'S PATENT'.
Length 9.5cm. London 1824.
35. **PROPELLING PENCIL** sliding in reeded barrel with cast foliate slide-band and end rondelles, and cast coronal terminal. Marked 'S.MORDAN & CO'S PATENT'.
Length 9.8cm. London 1825.
36. **PROPELLING PENCIL** sliding in reeded barrel. Opposite end with sliding **QUILL PEN** using 'Bramah'-type swivel-action quill holder. Barrel with cast floral and foliate slide-bands and end rondelles.
Marked 'S.MORDAN & CO'S PATENT'.
Length 10.5cm. London 1825.
37. **PROPELLING PENCIL** sliding in engine-turned barrel. Opposite end with sliding **DIP PEN** using barrel nib holder unscrewing to reveal lead reservoir in base. End covered with threaded detachable cast seal terminal set with amethyst.
Marked 'S.MORDAN & C^o MAKERS & PATENTEES'.
Length 10.5cm. London 1836.



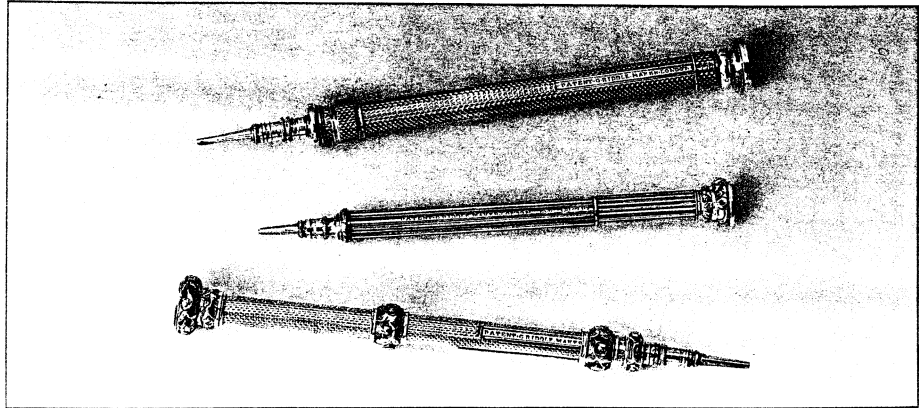
**SILVER SLIDING PROPELLING PENCILS & PENS BY MAKERS
ALL INFRINGING SAMPSON MORDAN'S PATENT**

38. Separate pencil and quill pen in original fitted leather case. Pen with swivel-action quill holder marked 'J.BRAMAH/PATENT' in two lines. Pencil of distinctive form marked 'J.BRAMAH'. Length (both) 9.0cm. Made for Bramah by JOHN JAGO, London 1824.
39. Pencil runs through multiple lead reservoir around inside of plain barrel covered by screw cap. Pen with 'Bramah'-type swivel-action quill holder. Marked 'JOHNSTON'S PATENT'. Length 10.5cm. by WILLIAM JOHNSTON, London 1825-26.
40. Engine-turned barrel. Pencil with steel-tipped nozzle. Pen with gold and ruby-point nib marked 'ROBERTS/FECIT' in two lines. Length 10.4cm. Silver unmarked. c.1825-30.
41. Plain barrel. Cast floral slide-bands. Pencil with steel-tipped nozzle. Pen with 'Bramah'-type swivel-action quill holder. Marked 'I.J.MECHI'S IMPROVED'. Length 10.0cm. by JOHN JOSEPH MECHE, London 1826-27.
42. Reeded barrel. Pen with 'Bramah'-type swivel-action quill holder unscrewing to reveal multiple lead reservoir in base. Length 11.7cm. by JOSEPH WILLMORE, Birmingham 1826.
43. Engine-turned barrel. Silver-gilt pen with 'Bramah'-type swivel-action quill holder. Silver-gilt pencil. Marked 'J.BUTLER-MAKER-LONDON'. Length 9.7cm. by JOSHUA BUTLER II, London 1832.



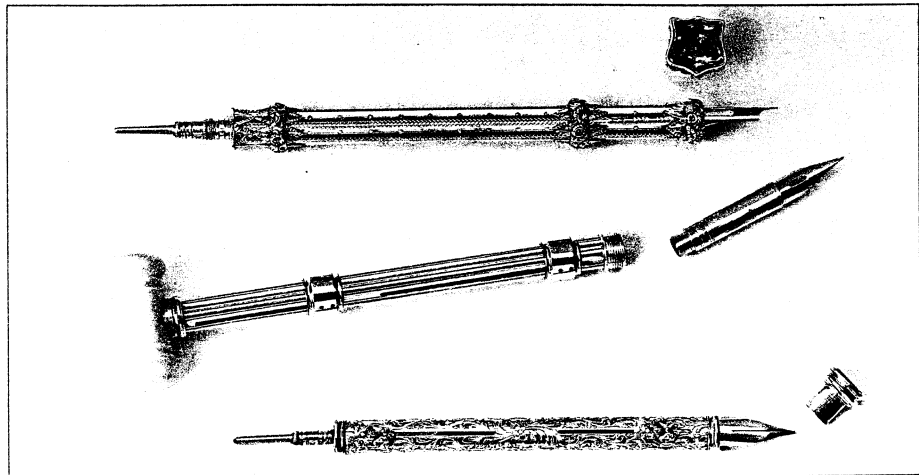
EXAMPLES OF SILVER SLIDING PROPELLING PENCILS BY VARIOUS MAKERS

- 44. Reeded barrel. Hobnail silver seal top over multiple lead reservoir.
Length 9.4cm. by **JOHN JAGO**, London 1826.
- 45. Engine-turned barrel. Bloodstone seal top over multiple lead reservoir.
Length 9.7cm. Marked '**J. BUTLER & Co MAKERS LONDON**', by **THOMAS WISE**, London 1837.
- 46. Engine-turned barrel. Cast seal top set with amethyst over multiple lead reservoir.
Length 9.6cm. by **THOMAS LAWRENCE**, Birmingham 1838.
- 47. Engine-turned barrel. Cast seal top set with amethyst over multiple lead reservoir.
Length 9.0cm. by **JOHN TONGUE**, Birmingham 1838.
- 48. Reeded barrel with cast fern ends. Telescopic extension. Cast seal top set with topaz over single lead reservoir.
Length (closed) 8.0cm: (extended) 9.5cm.
No maker but marked '**REGISTERED 13 MARCH 1846**'.
- 49. Engine-turned barrel. Cast seal top set with agate over single lead reservoir.
Length 9.4cm. Marked '**MOSLEY LONDON**' by **ROBERT MOSLEY & SON**, London 1847.



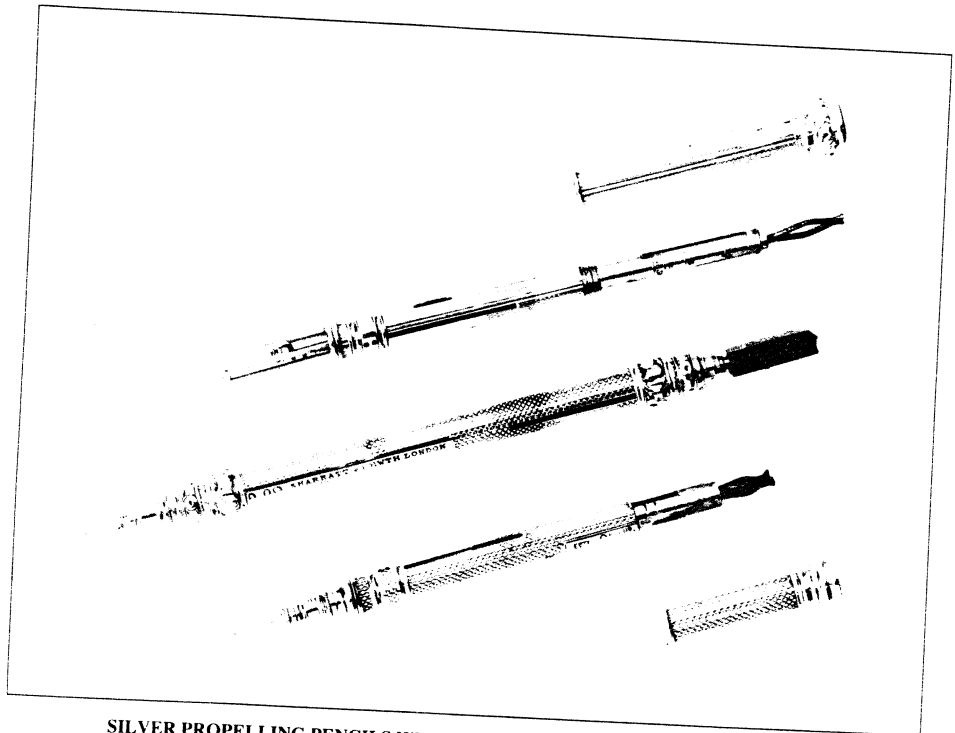
**INDEPENDENT GABRIEL RIDDLE WITH SILVER HALLMARK 'G R' LONDON 1837.
EACH MARKED 'PATENT-G RIDDLE-MAKER-LONDON'**

- 50. Propelling pencil sliding in engine-turned barrel with seal terminal over multiple lead reservoir. Length 10.2cm.
- 51. Propelling pencil in reeded barrel ejected by rotating rear section. Cast seal terminal set with amethyst over multiple lead reservoir. Length 9.0cm.
- 52. Propelling pencil sliding in engine-turned barrel. Opposite end with threaded detachable cast seal terminal set with engraved topaz, over a sliding pen with barrel nib-holder unscrewing to reveal lead reservoir in base. Length 10.5cm.



INDEPENDENT SAMPSON MORDAN

- 53. Propelling pencil sliding in hexagonal-sided engine-turned silver barrel with cast ends and slide-bands. Opposite end covered with threaded detachable cast seal terminal set with amethyst over sliding pen with barrel nib-holder unscrewing to reveal lead reservoir in base. Marked 'S-MORDAN & C^o MAKERS & PATENTEES'. Length 11.2cm. London 1844.
- 54. Propelling pencil sliding in reeded silver barrel. Opposite end with sliding pen with barrel nib-holder unscrewing to reveal lead reservoir in base. Either end accepts threaded silver mounted gavel-like ivory terminal. Marked 'S-MORDAN & C^o MAKERS'. Length 11.5cm. London 1852.
- 55. Propelling pencil sliding in 18ct gold oval barrel engraved with flower-heads and scrolls. Opposite end with sliding gold pen with Francis Mordan 18ct gold nib. Either end accepts gold mounted seal dated 14th April 1852. Marked 'S-MORDAN & C^o.' Length 8.7cm.



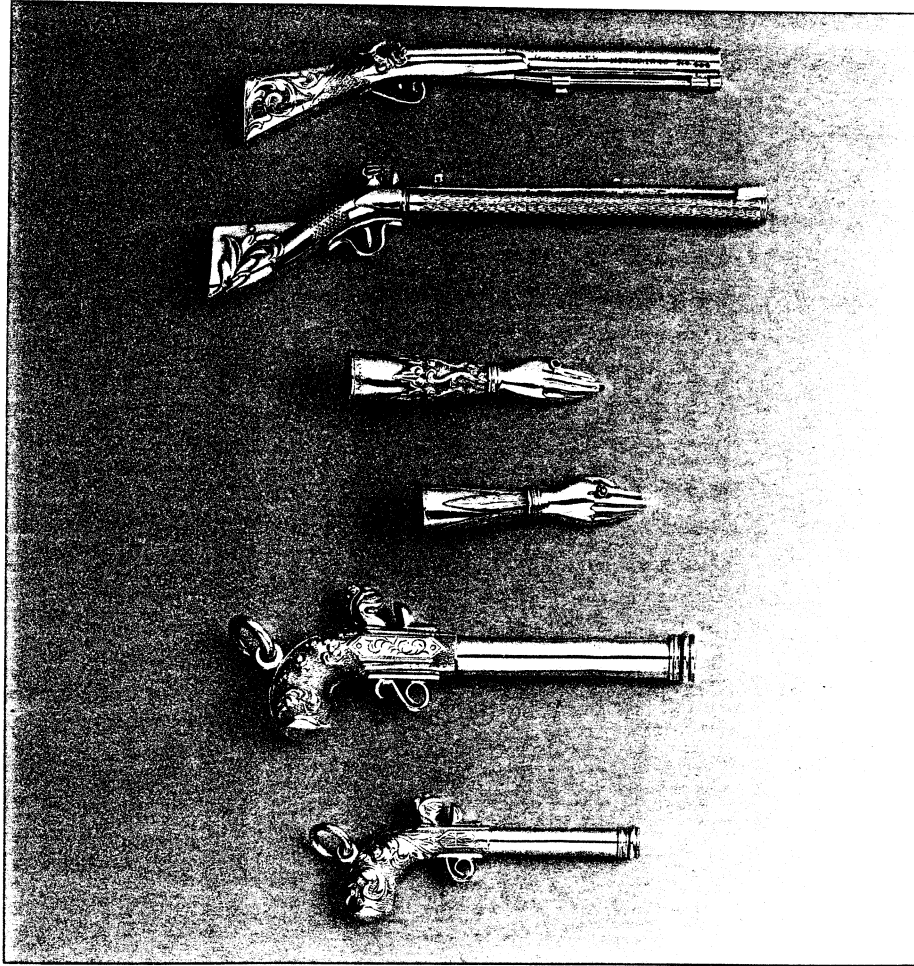
SILVER PROPELLING PENCILS WITH UNUSUAL ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS

- 56. Engine-turned barrel with cast seal terminal set with cornelian. Lower half combined with pen and sovereign thickness gauge. Upper half unscrews to show **LETTER SCALE** graduated for 1d, 2d and 4d postage rates. Marked '**JOHN SHELDON 1086 FEB 8 1842**'. Length 10.3cm. Hallmark of **JOHN SHELDON**, London 1842.
- 57. Engine-turned barrel with cast floral ends and slide-bands. Opposite end to pencil with sliding **GLASS CUTTING TOOL** with a diamond set in steel. Locking slot in barrel. Marked '**SHARRATT & NEWTH LONDON**'. Length 10.0cm. Hallmark of **ROBERT MOSLEY & SON**, London 1843.
- 58. Engine-turned barrel with seal terminal set with cornelian. Upper third of barrel pulls off to show **SOVEREIGN SCALE** graduated for half and whole sovereigns. Marked '**S. MORDAN & CO MAKERS & PATENTEES**'. Length 9.3cm. Hallmark of **SAMPSON MORDAN**, London 1852.

Back cover:

- 65. 18ct gold **PEN**. Tortoiseshell shaft inset with mother-of-pearl flower-heads and gold leaves in piqué. Reeded gold nib-holder with cast foliate ends and sliding gold and ruby point nib. Nib stamped '**DOUGHTY/FECIT**' in two lines. Length closed 13.5cm; Length extended 16.4cm. c.1825.
- 66. 18ct gold **PEN**. Tortoiseshell shaft with gold dot piqué. Engine-turned gold nib-holder with sliding gold and ruby point nib. Nib stamped '**ROSE INVENT/& JEWEL*/DOUGHTY FECIT**' in three lines. Length closed 12.9cm; Length extended 15.4cm. c.1825.

Advertisement for **DOUGHTY'S** Ruby pointed pen, as appearing in '*Robson's Directory*' of 1830

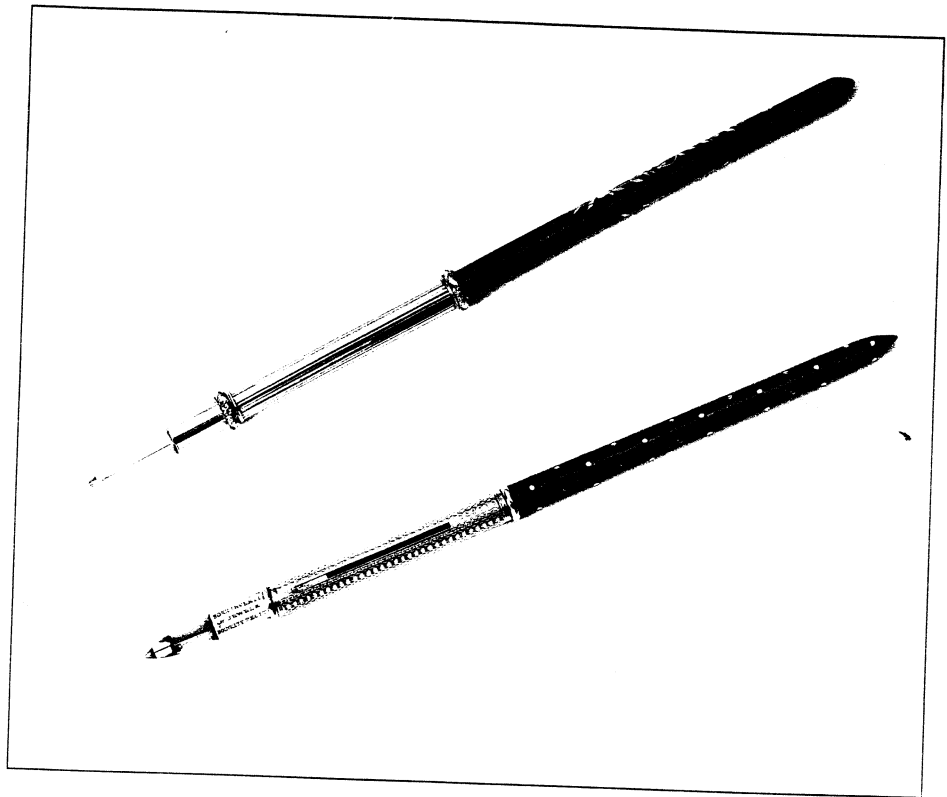


EARLY VICTORIAN NOVELTY PROPELLING PENCILS

59. Gervase Wheeler of Birmingham; silver **PERCUSSION MUSKET** with engraved butt having hinge-lidded lead reservoir in heel. Pencil in barrel ejected by sliding ramrod. Length 7.4cm. Stamped 'G WHEELER NOVR 9 1840 N^o 454'.
60. Joseph Baker of London: **PERCUSSION MUSKET** with embossed butt and engine-turned barrel. Back sight pushes pencil through barrel and front sight ejects a toothpick. Length 8.6cm. Stamped 'JOS^o BAKER N^o 1166 4 APRIL 1842'.

THE FOLLOWING FOUR ARE ALL MADE BY SAMPSON MORDAN & CO. OF LONDON

61. Silver **HAND**. Embossed ornamental cuff and initialled seal on end. Turquoise ring on index finger. Pencil slides below fingers. Length 3.8cm. Engraved 'S-MORDAN AUG 3 1842 N^o 1390'.
62. 18ct gold **HAND**. 2-colour gold engraved and applied leaf cuff with inset agate seal on end. Ruby ring on index finger. Pencil slides below fingers. Length 3.5cm. Engraved 'S-MORDAN AUG 3 1842 N^o 1390'.
63. Large silver **PERCUSSION PISTOL**. Butt die-stamped with feather scrolls. Ornamental hammer. Finger guard slides pencil down barrel. Barrel engraved 'W.G.D. Miller'. Length 6.5cm. Stamped 'S.MORDAN & CO', c.1850.
64. 18ct gold **PERCUSSION PISTOL**. Butt die-stamped with feather scrolls. Ornamental hammer. Finger guard slides pencil down barrel. Length 4.5cm. Stamped 'S.MORDAN & CO', c.1850.



PATRONIZED BY



HIS MAJESTY.

DOUGHTY'S Perpetual Ruby PEN.

The Nibs of this perfect and permanent Pen are Rubies set in Gold, materials which are neither corroded by ink, nor worn by use. Some of these Pens are as fine as the finest crow-quill, and others as firm as the strongest swan-quill: they have every degree of elasticity that can be desired, and produce an uniform manuscript, which is unattainable by any other Pen. To persons who wish to avoid the trouble of mending pens, and to write distinctly and rapidly, this invariable instrument is invaluable. Many have been in constant use above eight years, and are now perfect.

To those who find the mending of Pens rather a difficult job, I recommend DOUGHTY'S RUBY or RHODIUM PEN, especially when they wish to write very small and very neatly.—Extract from Dr. Mitchell's *Ecconomy of the Eyes*.—Spectacles, &c. 12mo. 1826, and Traveller's Oracle, 1887.

Manufactory, 10, Great Ormond Street, London.

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